

VIRIATHUS- TUFTS – LATIN – ENGLISH-TEXTO

Cf. Lucio Anneo Floro, Compendio de la historia de Tito Livio. Epitome bellorum omnium annorum DCC, a fines del principado de Adriano. Anneo Floro Lucio Compendio delas hazaas romanas escritoenlatn.pdf

[Pg. 191: raptaque erat impetu Hispania, nisi fortissimi viri in ipsa sua victoria oppressi **Punica fraude** {Meyers db5: **Punische Treue** (*punica fides*), sprichwörtlich sov el wie **Treulosigkeit**, Wortbrüchigkeit (vgl. *Fides [Punische Treue. (vgl. Meyer Bd. 16, S. 456)]* } cecidissent, terra marique victores. "Pg. 192 ... Cato ille censorius **Celtiberos, id est, robur Hispaniae**, aliquot praeliis fregit" ... // Liber secundus cap XVII: Res in Hispania gestae. XVIII: Bellum Numantinum. / Introducción: Florus: "Ego nolo Caesar esse, ambulare per Britannos, scythicas pati pruinas" ... Respondit Floro Hadrianus: "Ego nolo Florus esse, ambulare per tabernas, latitere per popinas, culices pati rotundos".] ... / ... II, 17, 13: Caeterum lusitanos **Viriathus** erexit, vir calliditatis acerrimae; qui exvenatora latro, ex latrone subito dux atque imperator, et si fortuna cessisset, Hispaniae Romulus, non contentus libertatem suorum defendere, per quatuordecim annos omnia citra ultraque Iberum et Tagum igni ferroque propulatus; castra etiam praetorum et praesidium aggressus, Claudium Unimanum paene ad interencionem exercitus cecidit, et insignia {pg 195}trabeis et fascibus nostris, quae ceperat, **in montibus suis tropaea fixit**; tandem etiam Fabius Maximus consul oppresserat: sed a successore Pompilio violata victoria est; quippe qui conficiendae rei cupidus, fractum ducem, et extrema deditionis agitantem, per fraudem, et insidias, et domescos percussores aggressus, han hosti gloriam decit, ut videretur aliter vinci non potuisse. Nota pg 194: *Summus vir astu...si res cessisset*. Neme qui ostendisset quantus vir esset astu et audacia si res ab initio non tam male cessisset." / 143 Q. Fabius Maximus Aemilianus cos. contra **Viriatum** mittitur II 17,17; ... /606 **Viriatus** in lusitania duces Romanos caedit, II, 17, 15. ... / 138 **Viriatus** a suis ioterficitur, II, 17, 17 ... / Hispaniae duces. Lusitanis **Viriatus**, Numantinis Magara dux contigit. Summus vir astu...si res cessisset. Neme qui ostendisset quantus vir esset astu et audacia si res ab initio non tam male cessisset. ... / **Claudius Unimanus praetor vincitur a Viriato, II, 17, 16** ... /Pompilius **Viriatum** per insidias tollet, II, 17, 17. ... / **Trabeae, I, 5, 6. In trabeis sunt senes Romani devoti, I, 13, 10. -insignia captis Rom. Trabeis tropaea figit Viriatus, II, 17, 16** // Neque pace Tarquinius quam bello promtior: duodecim namque Tusciae populos frequentibus armis subegit. Inde fasces, traveae, curules, anuli, phalerae, paludamenta, praetexta; inde, quod aureo curru, quatuor equis triumphatur; togae pictae, tunicaeque palmatae; omnia denique decora et insignia, quibus imperii dignitas eminet." (pg 81).

{El buscador tras ocr español no da resultados con "**Viriathus**" Pg. 194: Caeterum IUsitanos **Viriathus** erexit, vr calliditatis acerrimae; qui ex venatora latro, ex latrone subito dux atque imperator, et si fortuna cessisset, Hispaniae Romulus, non contentus libertatem suorum defendere, per quaturdecim annos omnia citra ultraque Iberum et Tagum igni ferroque populatus; castra etiam praetorum et prasidium aggressus, claudium Unimanum paene ad interencionem exercitus cecidit, et insignia, trabeis et fascibus nostris, quae ceperat, in montibus suis tropea fixit ... Bellum numantinum. // Notas: Tropaeum (rectius quam trophaeum) "tropae" [hic intelligo de spoliis, quae praeferebantur triumphantibus.] ... / pg 208: saxae erexere turrets, et desuper exornata armis hostilibus propae fixere, quum hic mos inusitatus fuerit nostris. Numquam enim populus Romanus hostibus domitis victoriam suam exprobravit." ... / pg. 211: insigne spectaculum triumphi fuit: quippe vir proceritatis eximiae super tropae sua eminebat." ... / Nota 444: Exprobare victoriam hostibus domitis, III, 2, 6. [Nempe trophae erigendo. Sic apud Tacitum, XV, 16, 4: "Non eam speciem insignium et armorum praetulit, ut diversitatem exprobraret"] ... / Explicación final: Fiegere prophae [pro erigere] II, 16, 16; III, 2, 6.] ... Insignia [subaudi facta], III, 10, 4. *Insignia* trabeis et fascibus tropaea, II, 17, 16. – Insignibus Marcomannorum spoliis tropaeum IV, 12, 23."}

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Audax, Ditalco y Minuro de Osuna Sevilla (Wiki)

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Zeno: **Viriathus** (Viriathus), ī, m., *ein tapferer Lusitanier u. Anführer der Lusitanier im Kriege gegen die Römer*, Lucil. 616. Cic. de off. 2, 40. Liv. epit. 52. Vell. 2, 1, 3 u. 2, 90, 3. Val. Max. 6, 4, 2. Flor. 2, 17, 15. Aur. Vict. de vir. ill. 71. Eutr. 4, 16. Oros. 6, 4, 1. Sil. 3, 354 sq. u. 10, 219 (220). – Dav. **Viriathinus**, a, um, **Viriathinisch, des Viriathus**, Suet. Galb. 3, 2. – F *Die Schreibung Viriatus ist handschr. so gut beglaubigt wie Viriathus, ja inschr. noch besser*, s. Corp. inser. Lat. 2, 791. 2435: vulg. Biriatus, ibid. 2970.

[Lateinisch-deutsches Handwörterbuch: **Viriathus**. Zeno.org: Georges Lateinisch-Deutsch / Deutsch-Lateinisch, S. 59970

(vgl. Georges-LDHW Bd. 2, S. 3510)]

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Mommsen en Römische Geschichte saepe "**Viriathus**": "Es schien, als sei in dieser gründlich prosaischen Zeit einer der Homerischen Helden wiedergekehrt; weit und breit erscholl in Spanien der Name des **Viriathus** und die tapfere Nation meinte endlich in ihm den Mann gefunden zu haben, der die Ketten der Fremdherrschaft zu brechen bestimmt sei. [Theodor Mommsen: *Römische Geschichte* Bd. 2, S. 10]" // Fussnoten: Die Chronologie des **Viriathinischen** Krieges ist wenig gesichert. Es steht fest, daß **Viriathus'** Auftreten von dem Kampf mit Vetilius datiert (**Appian Hisp. 61**; Liv. 52; Oros. 5, 4) und daß er 615 [139] umkam (Diodor Vat. p. 110 u.a.m.); die Dauer seines Regiments wird **auf 8 (Appian Hisp. 63)**, 10 (Justin 44, 2), 11 (Diodor p. 597), 15 (Liv. 54; Eutrop. 4, 16; Oros. 5, 4; Flor. 1, 33) und 20 Jahre (Vellei. 2, 90) berechnet. Der erste Ansatz hat deswegen einige Wahrscheinlichkeit, weil **Viriathus'** Auftreten sowohl bei Diodor (p. 591; Vat. p. 107. 108) wie auch bei Orosius (5, 4) an die Zerstörung von Korinth angeknüpft wird. Von den römischen Statthaltern, mit denen **Viriathus** schlug, gehören ohne Zweifel mehrere der nördlichen Provinz an, da **Viriathus** zwar vorwiegend, aber nicht ausschließlich in der südlichen tätig war (Liv. 52); man darf also **nicht nach der Zahl** dieser Namen die Zahl der Jahre seiner Feldherrschaft berechnen. [Theodor Mommsen: *Römische Geschichte*]

I. ENGLISH -MORE- SOBRE EL LISTADO

XXXXXXXXXXXX REPE APPIANO 60-76

[60] Beguiled by these promises they left their own habitations and came together at the place where Galba directed. He divided them into three parts, and showing to each division a certain plain, he commanded them to remain in this open country until he should assign them their places. Then he came to the first division and told

them as friends to lay down their arms. When they had done so he surrounded them with a ditch and sent in soldiers with swords who slew them all, they, meanwhile, crying aloud and invoking the names and faith of the gods. In like manner he hastened to the second and third divisions and destroyed them while they were still ignorant of the fate of the first. Thus he avenged **treachery with treachery** in a manner unworthy of a Roman, but imitating barbarians. **A few escaped, among them Viriathus**, who not long afterward became the leader of the Lusitanians and killed many Romans and performed the greatest exploits, which I shall relate hereafter. Galba, being even more greedy than Lucullus, distributed a little of the plunder to the army and a little to his friends and kept the rest himself, although he was already one of the richest of the Romans. Not even in time of peace, they say, did he abstain from lying and perjury in order to get gain. Although generally hated, and called to account for his rascalities, he escaped punishment by means of his wealth.

CHAPTER XI

The rise of **Viriathus** -- He defeats Vetilius -- Defeats Plautius in Two Battles -- Is defeated by Maximus Æmilianus

[61] Not long afterward those who had escaped the villany of Lucullus and Galba, having **Y.R. 606** collected together to the number of 10,000, overran Turditanian. Gaius Vetilius marched against them, bringing a new army from Rome and taking also the soldiers already in Spain, so that he had about 10,000 men. He fell upon their foragers, killed many of them, and forced the rest into a place where, if they stayed, they were in danger of famine, and if they came out would fall into the hands of the Romans. Being in these straits they sent messengers to Vetilius with olive-branches asking land for a dwelling-place, and agreeing from that time on to obey the Romans in all things. He promised to give them the land, and an agreement was nearly made to that effect when **Viriathus**, who had escaped the perfidy of Galba and was then among them, reminded them of the bad faith of the Romans, told them how the latter had often set upon them in violation of oaths, and how this whole army was composed of men who had escaped from the perjuries of Galba and Lucullus. If they would obey him,

B.C. 148 he said, he would show them a safe retreat from this place.

1. [62] Excited by the new hopes with which he inspired them, they chose him as their leader. He drew them up in line of battle as though he intended to fight, but gave them orders that when he should mount his horse they should scatter in every direction and make their way by different routes to the city of Tribola and there wait for him. He chose 1000 only whom he commanded to stay with him. These arrangements having been made, they all fled as soon as **Viriathus** mounted his horse, Vetilius was afraid to pursue those who had scattered in so many different ways, but turning towards **Viriathus** who was standing there and apparently waiting a chance to attack, joined battle with him. The latter, having very swift horses, harassed the Romans by attacking, then retreating, again standing still and again attacking, and thus consumed the whole of that day and the next dashing around on the same field. As soon as he conjectured that the others had made good their escape, he hastened away in the night by devious paths and arrived at Tribola with his nimble steeds, the Romans not being able to follow him at an equal pace by reason of the weight of their armor, their ignorance of the roads, and the inferiority of their horses. Thus did **Viriathus**, in an unexpected way, rescue his army from a desperate situation. This feat, coming to the knowledge of the various tribes of that vicinity, brought him fame and many reënforcements from different quarters, and enabled him to wage war against the Romans for eight years.

2. [63] It is my intention here to relate this **war with Viriathus**, so very harassing to the **Y.R. 607** Romans and so badly managed by them, and to take up hereafter the other events that happened in Spain at the same time. **Vetilius** pursued him till he came to Tribola. **Viriathus**, having first laid an ambush in a dense thicket, retreated until Vetilius was passing through the place, when he turned, and those who were in ambush sprang up. On all sides they began killing the Romans, driving them over the cliffs and taking prisoners. Vetilius himself was taken prisoner; and the man who captured him, not knowing who he was, but seeing that he was old and fat, and considering him worthless, **killed him**. Of the 10,000 Romans, 6000 with difficulty made their way to

B.C. 147 the city of Carpesus on the seashore, which I think was formerly called by the Greeks Tartessus, and was ruled by King Arganthonius, who is said to have lived one hundred and fifty years. The soldiers, who made their escape to Carpesus, were stationed on the walls of the town by the quæstor who accompanied **Vetilius**, badly demoralized. Having asked and obtained 5000 allies from the Belli

and Titthi, he sent them against **Viriathus** who slew them all, so that there was not one left to tell the tale. After that the quæstor remained quietly in the town waiting for help from Rome.

3. [64] **Viriathus** overran the fruitful country of **Carpetania**

Y.R. 608

B.C. 146 without hinderance, and ravaged it until Caius Plautius came from Rome bringing 10,000 foot and 1300 horse. Then **Viriathus** again feigned flight and Plautius sent 4000 men to pursue him but he turned upon them and killed all except a few. Then he crossed the river Tagus and encamped on a mountain covered with olive-trees, called Venus' mountain. There Plautius overtook him, and eager to retrieve his misfortune, joined battle with him, but was defeated with great slaughter, and fled in disorder to the towns, and went into winter quarters in midsummer not daring to show himself anywhere. Accordingly, **Viriathus overran the whole country** without check and required the owners of the growing crops to pay him the value thereof, or if they would not, he destroyed them.

4. [65] When these facts became known at Rome, they sent **Fabius Maximus Æmilianus**, **Y.R. 609** the son of Æmilius Paulus (who had conquered Perseus, the king of Macedonia), to Spain, having given him power to levy an army. As Carthage and Greece had been but recently conquered, and the third Macedonian war brought to a successful end, in order that he might spare the soldiers who had just returned from those places, he chose young men who had never been engaged in war before, to the number of two legions. He obtained additional forces from the allies and arrived at **Orso**, a city of Spain, having altogether 15,000 foot and about 2000 horse. As he did not wish to engage the enemy until his forces were well disciplined, he made a voyage through the straits to **Gades** in order to sacrifice to Hercules. In the meantime **Viriathus** fell upon his wood-cutters, killed

B.C. 145 many, and struck **terror** into the rest. His lieutenant coming out to fight, **Viriathus** defeated him also and captured a great booty. When Maximus returned, **Viriathus** drew out his forces **repeatedly** and offered battle. But Maximus declined an engagement with the whole army and continued to exercise his men, frequently sending out skirmishing parties, making trial of the enemy's strength, and inspiring his own men with courage. When he sent out foragers he always placed a cordon of legionaries around the unarmed men and himself rode about the region with his cavalry. He had seen his father Paulus do this in the Macedonian war. Winter being ended, and his army well disciplined, he

attacked **Viriathus** and was the second Roman general to

Y.R. 610

B.C. 144 put him **to flight** (although he fought valiantly), capturing two of his cities, one of which he plundered and the other burned. He pursued **Viriathus** to a place called **Bæcor**, and killed many of his men, after which he wintered at **Corduba**.¹

5. [66] Now **Viriathus**, being not so confident as before, detached

Y.R. 611

B.C. 143 the *Arevaci*, *Titthi*, and *Belli*, very warlike peoples, from their allegiance to the Romans, and these began to wage another war on their own account which was long and tedious to the Romans, and which was called the Numantine war from one of their cities. I shall give an account of this after finishing the war with **Viriathus**. The latter coming to an engagement in another part of Spain with **Quintus**, another Roman general, and being worsted, returned to the Venus mountain. From this he sallied and slew 1000 of Quintus' men and captured some standards from them and drove the rest into their camp. He also drove out the garrison of Itucca and ravaged the country of the Bastitani. Quintus was unable to render them aid by reason of his timidity and inexperience, but went into winter quarters at Corduba in the middle of autumn, and frequently sent **Caius Marcus**, a Spaniard from the city of Italica, against him.

6. ¹ The text of sec. 65 concludes with words which are repeated near the end of sec. 68, viz.: "having already been two years in the command. Having performed these labors, Æmilianus returned to Rome and was succeeded in the command by **Quintus Pompeius Aulus**." Schweighäuser considered the text corrupt in both places and cast it out altogether from sec. 65.

Appian. The Foreign Wars. Horace White. New York. THE MACMILLAN COMPANY. 1899.

7. This text was converted to electronic form by optical character recognition and has been proofread to a medium level of accuracy.

CHAPTER XII

War with **Viriathus** continued -- A Treaty with **Viriathus** -- The Treaty is broken by the Romans -- D. Junius Brutus -- Guerilla Bands cooperate with **Viriathus** -- **Viriathus** assassinated -- Character of **Viriathus**

[67] At the end of the year, **Fabius Maximus Servilianus**,

Y.R. 612

B.C. 142 the brother of Æmilianus, came to succeed Quintus in the command, bringing two new legions from Rome and some allies, so that his forces altogether amounted to about 18,000 foot and 1600 horse. He wrote to Micipsa, king of the Numidians, to send him some elephants as speedily as possible. As he was hastening to Itucca with his army in divisions, **Viriathus** attacked him with 6000 troops with great noise and barbaric clamor, and wearing the long hair which in battles they are accustomed to shake in order to terrify their enemies, but he was not dismayed. He stood his ground bravely, and the enemy was driven off without accomplishing anything. When the rest of his army arrived, together with ten elephants and 300 horse from Africa, he established a large camp, advanced against **Viriathus**, **defeated** and pursued him. The pursuit became disorderly, and when **Viriathus** observed this as he fled he rallied, slew about 3000 of the Romans, and drove the rest to their camp. He attacked the camp also where only a few made a stand about the gates, the greater part hiding under their tents from fear, and being with difficulty brought back to their duty by the general and the tribunes. Here **Fannius**, the brother-in-law of Lælius, showed splendid bravery. The Romans were saved by the approach of darkness. But **Viriathus** continued to make **incursions** by night or in the heat of the day, appearing at every unexpected time with his light-armed troops and his swift horses to annoy the enemy, until he forced **Servilianus** back to Itucca.

A. [68] Then at length **Viriathus**, being in want of provisions, and his army much reduced, burnt his camp in the night and returned to **Lusitania**. Servilianus did not overtake him, but fell upon the country of Bæturia and plundered five towns that had sided with **Viriathus**. After this he marched against the Cunæi, and thence to Lusitania once more, against **Viriathus**. While he was on the march two captains of robbers, *Curius and Apuleius*, with 10,000 men attacked the Romans, threw them into confusion, and captured some booty. Curius was killed in the fight, and **Servilianus** not long afterward recovered the booty and took the towns of Escadia, Gemella, and Obolcola, which had been garrisoned by **Viriathus**. Others he plundered and still others he spared. Having captured about 10,000 prisoners, he beheaded 500 of them and sold the rest as slaves. Then he went into winter quarters, having already been two years in the command. Having performed these labors, Servilianus returned to Rome and was succeeded in the command by **Quintus Pompeius Aulus**. The brother of the former, Maximus Æmilianus, having received the surrender of a captain of robbers, named Connoba, released him but cut off the hands of all of his men.

B. [69] While following **Viriathus**, Servilianus laid siege to Erisana, one of his towns. **Viriathus entered the town by night**, and at daybreak fell upon those who were working in the trenches, compelling them to throw away their spades and run. In like manner he **defeated** the rest of the army, which was drawn up in order of **battle** by Servilianus, pursued it, and drove the Romans among some cliffs from which there was no chance of escape. **Viriathus was not arrogant in the hour of victory**, but considering this a favorable opportunity to bring the war to an end and win the great gratitude of the Romans, he made an **agreement** with them, and this agreement was ratified at Rome. **Viriathus** was declared to be a **friend of the Roman people**, and it was decreed that all of his followers should have the land which they then occupied. Thus the **Viriathic war**, which had been so extremely tedious to the Romans, seemed to have been settled satisfactorily and brought **to an end**.

C. [70] The peace was not of long duration, for **Cæpio**, brother of the Servilianus who had **Y.R. 614** concluded it, and his successor in the command, complained of the treaty, and wrote home that it was most unworthy of the dignity of the Roman people. The Senate at first authorized him **to annoy** **Viriathus** according to his own discretion, provided it were done secretly. By persisting and continually sending letters he procured the breaking of the treaty and a renewal of open hostilities against **Viriathus**.
When war

B.C. 140 was publicly declared Cæpio took the town of Arsa, which **Viriathus** abandoned, and followed **Viriathus** himself (who **fled and destroyed everything** in his path) as far as Carpetania, the Roman forces being much stronger than his. **Viriathus** deeming it unwise to engage in **battle**, on account of the smallness of his army, ordered the greater part of it to retreat through a hidden **defile**, while he drew up the remainder on a hill as though he intended to fight. When he judged that those who had been sent before had reached a place of safety, he **darted after them** with such disregard of the enemy and such swiftness that his

pursuers did not know whither he had gone. Cæpio turned against the Vettones and the Callaici and wasted their fields.

D. [71] Emulating the example of **Viriathus** many other **guerilla** **Y.R. 616**

B.C. 138 bands made incursions into Lusitania and ravaged it. **Sextus Junius Brutus**, who was sent against them, despaired of following them through the extensive country bounded by the navigable rivers *Tagus, Lethæ, Durius, and Bætis*, because he considered it extremely difficult to overtake them while flying from place to place after the manner of robbers, and yet disgraceful not to do so, and a task not very glorious even if he should conquer them. He therefore turned against their towns, thinking that thus he should take vengeance on them, and at the same time secure a quantity of plunder for his army, and that the robbers would scatter, each to his own place, when their homes were threatened. With this design he began destroying everything that came in his way. Here he found the women fighting and perishing in company with the men with such bravery that they uttered no cry even in the midst of slaughter. Some of the inhabitants fled to the mountains with what they could carry, and to these, when they asked pardon, Brutus granted it, taking their goods as a fine.

E. [72] He then crossed the **river Durius**, carrying war far and wide and taking hostages **Y.R. 617** from those who surrendered, until he came to the river Lethæ, being the first of the Romans to think of crossing that stream. Passing over this he advanced to another river called the Nimis, where he attacked the **Bracari** because they had plundered his provision train. They were a very warlike people, the women bearing arms with the men, who fought never turning, never

B.C. 137 showing their backs, or uttering a cry. Of the women who were captured some killed themselves, others slew their children with their own hands, considering death preferable to captivity. There were some towns that surrendered to Brutus and soon afterwards revolted. These he reduced to subjection again.

F. [73] One of the towns that often submitted and as often rebelled was Talabriga. When Brutus moved against it the inhabitants begged pardon and offered to surrender at discretion. He first demanded of them all the deserters, the prisoners, and the arms they had, and hostages in addition, and then he ordered them to vacate the town with their wives and children. When they had obeyed these orders, he surrounded them with his army and made a speech to them, telling them how often they had revolted and renewed the war against him. Having inspired them with fear and with the belief that he was about to inflict some terrible punishment on them, he ceased his reproaches. Having deprived them of their horses, provisions, public money, and other general resources, he gave them back their town to dwell in, contrary to their expectation. Having accomplished these results, Brutus returned to Rome. I have united these events with the history of **Viriathus**, because they were undertaken by **other guerilla bands** at the same time, and in emulation of him.

G. [74] **Viriathus** sent his most trusted friends **Audax, Ditalco, and Minurus** to **Cæpio** to **Y.R. 614** negotiate terms of peace. The latter bribed them by large **gifts and promises** to assassinate **Viriathus**, which they did in this way. **Viriathus**, on account of his excessive cares and labors, slept but little, and for the most part took rest in his armor so that when aroused he should be prepared for every emergency. For this reason it was permitted to his friends to visit him by night. Taking advantage of this custom, those who were associated with **Audax** in guarding him entered his tent as if on pressing business, just as he had fallen asleep, and **killed him by stabbing him in the throat**, which was the only part of his body not protected by armor. The nature of the wound was such that nobody suspected what had been done. The murderers fled to Cæpio and asked for the **rest of their pay**. For the present he gave them permission to enjoy safely

B.C. 140 what they **had** already received; as for the **rest** of their demands he referred them to Rome. When daylight came the attendants of **Viriathus** and the remainder of the army thought he was still resting and wondered at his unusually long repose, until some of them discovered that he was lying dead in his armor. Straightway there was grief and lamentation throughout the camp, all of them mourning for him, **fearing for their own safety**, thinking what dangers they were in, and of what a general they had been bereft. Most of all were they grieved that they could not find the perpetrators of the crime.

H. [75] They arrayed the body of **Viriathus** in splendid garments and **burned** it on a lofty funeral pile. Many sacrifices were offered for him. Troops of horse and foot in armor marched around him singing his praises **in barbarian fashion**. Nor did they depart from the funeral pile until the fire had gone out. When the

obsequies were ended, they had **gladiatorial contests** at his tomb. So great was the longing for **Viriathus** after his death -- a man who had the **highest qualities of a commander** as reckoned among barbarians, always foremost in facing danger and most exact in dividing the spoils. He never consented to take the lion's share, even when friends begged him to, but whatever he got he divided among the bravest. Thus it came about (a most difficult task and one **never before** achieved by any other commander so easily) that in the **eight years of this war**, in an army composed of various tribes, there never was any sedition, the soldiers were always obedient and fearless in the presence of danger. After his death they chose a general named **Tantalus** and made an expedition against Saguntum, the city which Hannibal had overthrown and reestablished and named **New Carthage**, after his own country. When they had been repulsed from that place and were crossing the river Bætis, Cæpio pressed them so hard that Tantalus became exhausted and surrendered his army to Cæpio on condition that they should be treated as subjects. The latter took from them all their arms and gave them sufficient land, so that they should not be driven to robbery by want. In this way the **Viriathic war** came **to an end**.

(Sigue: CAP XIII La guerra numantina).

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Appian, *Wars in Spain*

(English) (Greek, ed. L. Mendelssohn)

Wiki: Apiano (griego Αππιανός; Alejandría, Egipto, c. 95-c. 165) fue un historiador romano de origen **griego**, autor de la Historia Romana, relato escrito en griego ..

[text Hisp., chapter 10](#): ... a Roman, but imitating barbarians. A few escaped, among them **Viriathus**, who not long afterward became the leader of the Lusitania and gradually depopulated it. Galba did

B.C. 150 the same on the other side. When some of their ambassadors came to him desiring to renew the treaty made with Atilius, his predecessor in the office, he made a truce and pretended to sympathize with them because they had been compelled by poverty to rob, make war, and break their engagements. If you wish to be friendly, I will give you good land for your poor people and settle them in three divisions, in a fertile country."

I. [60] Beguiled by these promises they left their own habitations and came together at the place where Galba directed. He divided them into three parts, and showing them that he would assign them their places. Then he came to the first division and told them as friends to lay down their arms. When they had done so he surrounded them, crying aloud and invoking the names and faith of the gods. In like manner he hastened to the second and third divisions and destroyed them while they were still unsuspecting, unworthy of a Roman, but imitating barbarians. A few escaped, among them **Viriathus**, who not long afterward became the leader of the Lusitanians and killed many, being even more greedy than Lucullus, distributed a little of the plunder to the army and a little to his friends and kept the rest himself, although he was already on the point of lying and perjury in order to get gain. Although generally hated, and called to account for his rascalities, he escaped punishment by means of his wealth. ...

...] It is my intention here to relate this war with **Viriathus**, so very harassing to the Romans and so badly managed by them, and to take up hereafter the other events of the war. **Viriathus**, having first laid an ambush in a dense thicket, retreated until Vetilius was passing through the place, when he turned, and those who were in ambush sprang upon him, prisoners. Vetilius himself was taken prisoner; and the man who captured him, not knowing who he was, but seeing that he was old and fat, and considering him worthless,

B.C. 147 the city of Carpassus on the seashore, which I think was formerly called by the Greeks Tartessus, and was ruled by King Arganthonius, who is said to have been a Carthaginian. The Carpassians, however, were stationed on the walls of the town by the quaestor who accompanied Vetilius, badly demoralized. Having asked and obtained 500 talents, so that there was not one left to tell the tale. After that the quaestor remained quietly in the town waiting for help from Rome.

J. [64] **Viriathus** overran the fruitful country of Carpetania

B.C. 146 without hinderance, and ravaged it until Caius Plautius came from Rome bringing 10,000 foot and 1300 horse. Then **Viriathus** again feigned friendship, and upon them and killed all except a few. Then he crossed the river Tagus and encamped on a mountain covered with olive-trees, called Venus' mountain. He went with him, but was defeated with great slaughter, and fled in disorder to the towns, and went into winter quarters in midsummer not daring to show himself anywhere. Accustomed to the growing crops to pay him the value thereof, or if they would not, he destroyed them.

K. [65] When these facts became known at Rome, they sent Fabius Maximus Æmilianus, the son of Æmilius Paulus (who had conquered Perseus, the king of Macedonia, and Carthage and Greece had been but recently conquered, and the third Macedonian war brought to a successful end, in order that he might spare the soldiers who had never been engaged in war before, to the number of two legions. He obtained additional forces from the allies and arrived at Orso, a city of Spain, having altogether 10,000 men. When he learned that **Viriathus** had crossed the straits, and that his forces were well disciplined, he made a voyage through the straits to Gades in order to sacrifice to Hercules. In the meantime **Viriathus** fell upon his wood-cutters

B.C. 145 many, and struck terror into the rest. His lieutenant coming out to fight, **Viriathus** defeated him also and captured a great booty. When Maximus learned of this, he declined an engagement with the whole army and continued to exercise his men, frequently sending out skirmishing parties, making trial of their courage. He always placed a cordon of legionaries around the unarmed men and himself rode about the region with his cavalry. He had seen his father Paulus do this in the Macedonia, and he had seen his father Paulus do this in the Macedonia. He attacked **Viriathus** and was the second Roman general to

B.C. 144 put him to flight (although he fought valiantly), capturing two of his cities, one of which he plundered and the other burned. He pursued **Viriathus** to Corduba, which he wintered at Corduba.¹

L. [66] Now **Viriathus**, being not so confident as before, detached

B.C. 143 the Arevaci, Titthi, and Belli, very warlike peoples, from their allegiance to the Romans, and these began to wage another war on their own account. This war was called the Numantine war from one of their cities. I shall give an account of this after finishing the war with **Viriathus**. The latter coming to Corduba, being worsted, returned to the Venus mountain. From this he sallied and slew 1000 of Quintus' men and captured some standards from them and drove the rest into their quarters. Quintus was unable to render them aid by reason of his timidity and inexperience, but went into winter quarters at Corduba in the middle of autumn, and frequently sent

M. ¹ The text of sec. 65 concludes with words which are repeated near the end of sec. 68, viz.: "having already been two years in the command. Having performed the Pompeius Aulus." Schweighäuser considered the text corrupt in both places and cast it out altogether from sec. 65.

CHAPTER XII

War with **Viriathus** continued -- A Treaty with **Viriathus** -- The Treaty is broken by the Romans -- D. Junius Brutus -- Guerilla Bands cooperate with **Viriathus** -- **Viriathus**

[67] At the end of the year, Fabius Maximus Servilianus,

B.C. 142 the brother of Æmilianus, came to succeed Quintus in the command, bringing two new legions from Rome and some allies, so that his forces were augmented. He wrote to Micipsa, king of the Numidians, to send him some elephants as speedily as possible. As he was hastening to Itucca with his army in divitiis and wearing the long hair which in battles they are accustomed to shake in order to terrify their enemies, but he was not dismayed. He stood his ground bravely, and when he arrived, together with ten elephants and 300 horse from Africa, he established a large camp, advanced against **Viriathus**, defeated and pursued him. The pursuit became so hot that the Romans, and drove the rest to their camp. He attacked the camp also where only a few made a stand about the gates, the greater part hiding under their tents from fear. Here Fannius, the brother-in-law of Lælius, showed splendid bravery. The Romans were saved by the approach of darkness. But **Viriathus** continued to make incursions with his armed troops and his swift horses to annoy the enemy, until he forced Servilianus back to Itucca.

N. [68] Then at length **Viriathus**, being in want of provisions, and his army much reduced, burnt his camp in the night and returned to Lusitania. Servilianus did not follow him, but sided with **Viriathus**. After this he marched against the Cunæi, and thence to Lusitania once more, against **Viriathus**. While he was on the march two captains of his army were killed in confusion, and captured some booty. Curius was killed in the fight, and Servilianus not long afterward recovered the booty and took the towns of Escadia, Gemella, and others he spared. Having captured about 10,000 prisoners, he beheaded 500 of them and sold the rest as slaves. Then he went into winter quarters, having already returned to Rome and was succeeded in the command by Quintus Pompeius Aulus. The brother of the former, Maximus Æmilianus, having received the surrender of a captain,

O. [69] While following **Viriathus**, Servilianus laid siege to Erisana, one of his towns. **Viriathus** entered the town by night, and at daybreak fell upon those who were in the camp. In this manner he defeated the rest of the army, which was drawn up in order of battle by Servilianus, pursued it, and drove the Romans among some cliffs from which they were unable to retreat. Considering this a favorable opportunity to bring the war to an end and win the great gratitude of the Romans, he made an agreement with them, and this agreement was confirmed. It was decreed that all of his followers should have the land which they then occupied. Thus the **Viriathic** war, which had been so extremely tedious to the Roman people,

P. [70] The peace was not of long duration, for Cæpio, brother of the Servilianus who had concluded it, and his successor in the command, complained of the treaty to the Roman people. The Senate at first authorized him to annoy **Viriathus** according to his own discretion, provided it were done secretly. By persisting and continuing the war, a renewal of open hostilities against **Viriathus**. When war

B.C. 140 was publicly declared Cæpio took the town of Arsa, which **Viriathus** abandoned, and followed **Viriathus** himself (who fled and destroyed every town which **Viriathus** deemed it unwise to engage in battle, on account of the smallness of his army, ordered the greater part of it to retreat through a hidden passage. When he judged that those who had been sent before had reached a place of safety, he darted after them with such disregard of the enemy and such swiftness that his pursuers were unable to follow and wasted their fields.

Q. [71] Emulating the example of **Viriathus** many other guerilla

B.C. 138 bands made incursions into Lusitania and ravaged it. Sextus Junius Brutus, who was sent against them, despaired of following them through the mountains to Lethe, Durius, and Bætis, because he considered it extremely difficult to overtake them while flying from place to place after the manner of robbers. He therefore turned against their towns, thinking that thus he should take vengeance on them, and at the same time secure a quantity of plunder for his army. With this design he began destroying everything that came in his way. Here he found the women fighting and perishing in company with the men with such valor that they fled to the mountains with what they could carry, and to these, when they asked pardon, Brutus granted it, taking their goods as a fine.

R. [72] He then crossed the river Durius, carrying war far and wide and taking hostages from those who surrendered, until he came to the river Lethe, being the first to reach it. This he advanced to another river called the Nimis, where he attacked the Bracari because they had plundered his provision train. They were a very warlike people, and turning, never

B.C. 137 showing their backs, or uttering a cry. Of the women who were captured some killed themselves, others slew their children with their own hands. The men fled to Brutus and soon afterwards revolted. These he reduced to subjection again.

S. [73] One of the towns that often submitted and as often rebelled was Talabriga. When Brutus moved against it the inhabitants begged pardon and offered to surrender their arms they had, and hostages in addition, and then he ordered them to vacate the town with their wives and children. When they had obeyed these orders, he surrounded the town and revolted and renewed the war against him. Having inspired them with fear and with the belief that he was about to inflict some terrible punishment on them, he captured the town and other general resources, he gave them back their town to dwell in, contrary to their expectation. Having accomplished these results, Brutus returned to Rome. At the same time by other guerilla bands at the same time, and in emulation of him.

T. [74] **Viriathus** sent his most trusted friends Audax, Ditalco, and Minurus to Cæpio to negotiate terms of peace. The latter bribed them by large gifts and promises to desert. On account of his excessive cares and labors, slept but little, and for the most part took rest in his armor so that when aroused he should be prepared for every emergency. He was killed by him by night. Taking advantage of this custom, those who were associated with Audax in guarding him entered his tent as if on pressing business, just as he had been used to do, his body not protected by armor. The nature of the wound was such that nobody suspected what had been done. The murderers fled to Cæpio and asked for the reward.

B.C. 140 what they had already received; as for the rest of their demands he referred them to Rome. When daylight came the attendants of **Viriathus** and those who were with him long repose, until some of them discovered that he was lying dead in his armor. Straightway there was grief and lamentation throughout the camp. They were in, and of what a general they had been bereft. Most of all were they grieved that they could not find the perpetrators of the crime.

U. [75] They arrayed the body of **Viriathus** in splendid garments and burned it on a lofty funeral pile. Many sacrifices were offered for him. Troops of horse and foot were sent to depart from the funeral pile until the fire had gone out. When the obsequies were ended, they had gladiatorial contests at his tomb. So great was the longing for him that he was reckoned among barbarians, always foremost in facing danger and most exact in dividing the spoils. He never consented to take the lion's share, even when friends begged him to do so (a most difficult task and one never before achieved by any other commander so easily) that in the eight years of this war, in an army composed of various tribes, he was never in the presence of danger. After his death they chose a general named Tantalus and made an expedition against Saguntum, the city which Hannibal had overthrown and expelled from that place and were crossing the river Bætis, Cæpio pressed them so hard that Tantalus became exhausted and surrendered his army to Cæpio on condition that he should give them sufficient land, so that they should not be driven to robbery by want. In this way the **Viriathic** war came to an end.

CHAPTER XIII

The Numantine War -- Pompeius Aulus lays Siege to Numantia -- Makes a Treaty with the Numantines -- The Senate repudiates it -- Mancinus makes a Fresh Treaty -- Aulus

[76] Our history returns to the war against the Arevaci

B.C. 143

and the Numantines, whom **Viriathus** stirred up to revolt. Cæcilius Metellus was sent against them from Rome with a larger army and he succeeded. There still remained the two towns of Termantia and Numantia to engage his attention. Numantia was difficult of access by reason of two rivers

[text Hisp., chapter 11](#): ... CHAPTER XI The rise of **Viriathus** -- He defeats Vetilius -- Defeats Plautius in Two ... and an agreement was nearly made to that effect when made, they all fled as soon as **Viriathus** mounted his horse, Vetilius was afraid to pursue those ... had scattered in so many different ways, but turning towards **Viriathus** of their horses. Thus did **Viriathus**, in an unexpected way, rescue his army from a ... It is my intention here to relate this war with **Viriathus**, so very harassing to the Romans, having first laid an ambush in a dense thicket,

[text Hisp., chapter 12](#): CHAPTER XII War with **Viriathus** continued -- A Treaty with **Viriathus** -- The Treaty is broken by the Romans -- D. Junius Brutus -- Guerilla B.C. 612 At the end ... he was hastening to Itucca with his army in divisions, **Viriathus** attacked him with 6000 troops with great noise and ... horse from Africa, he established a camp, became disorderly, and

[text Hisp., chapter 13](#): ... Arevaci B.C. 143 and the Numantines, whom **Viriathus** stirred up to revolt. Cæcilius Metellus was sent

Strabo, *Geography*

(English) (Greek)

[book 3, chapter 4](#): ... called the Keltiberians and Berones, nor after these the brigand **Viriathus**, and Sertorius, Sertorius, on the return of Sylla to

[book 6, chapter 4](#): ... In the year B. C. 133 . and subdued **Viriathus**, In the year B. C. 140 . and

John Conington, *Commentary on Vergil's Aeneid, Volume 2*

(English)

[book 11, commline 189](#): ... infantry. Comp. Appian, Hispan. 75 (of the funeral of **Viriathus**), κατὰ ἄλας οἱ τε πεζοὶ καὶ οἱ ἵππεῖς

Titus Livius (Livy), *The History of Rome by Titus Livius, with the epitomes and fragments of the lost books, literally translated, with notes and illustrations*

(English)

[book 52](#): ... and Hasdrubal. [Y.R. 607. B.C. 145.] **Viriathus**, in Spain, from a shepherd becomes a hunter, then

[book 54](#): ... stains the honour of his victories by making peace with **Viriathus**, upon terms of equality. [Y.R. 613. B.C. 139.] Servilius Caepio procures the death of **Viriathus**

[book 55](#): ... town called Valentia, to the soldiers who had served under **Viriathus**. Marcus Popilius, having made peace with the Numantines, which

The Princeton Encyclopedia of Classical Sites (ed. Richard Stillwell, William L. MacDonald, Marian Holland McAllister, Stillwell, Richard, MacDonald, William)

(English)

[entry numantia](#): ... Lucullus at Cauca (Coca) and elsewhere. In 144 the **Viriathus** rising ended in a peace agreement; Q. Caecilius Metellus

Charlton T. Lewis, Charles Short, *A Latin Dictionary*

(English)

[entry comminuo](#): ... , 1. — Transf. to persons: **Viriathus**, quem C. Laelius praetor fregit et comminuit,

[entry Viriathus](#): ... , um , adj. , of or pertaining to **Viriathus** : bellum, Suet. Galb. 3

Harry Thurston Peck, *Harpers Dictionary of Classical Antiquities (1898)*

(English)

[entry fabius5-harpers](#): ... Fabius Maximus Serviliānus , being proconsul, fought against **Viriathus** in Spain, and concluded with him an honourable peace

[entry Viriathus-harpers](#): ... In 140 the proconsul Fabius Servilianus concluded a peace with **Viriathus** in order to save his army, which had been ... renewed the war, and so forth (Appian,

Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography (1854)

(English)

[entry aphrodisius-mons-geo](#): ... mountain in Spain, mentioned by Appian as a stronghold of **Viriathus**; but in a manner insufficient to define its position

[entry arsa-geo](#): ... (M. Marianus), and is mentioned in the war with **Viriathus**. (Appian. Hisp. 70; Plin. Nat. 3.1

[entry carpetani-geo](#): ... as being very productive, suffered much in the war with **Viriathus** (Appian. Hisp. 64). The names of

[entry celtiberia-geo](#): ... required their unconditional surrender. The diversion created in Lusitania by **Viriathus** caused the Celtiberian war to languish till B.C.

[entry hispania-geo](#): ... of Spain in the great war against the Lusitanians and **Viriathus**, which was only finished by the consul D. Junius

[entry lusitania-geo](#): ... be read in the histories of Rome and under **VIRIATHUS** (Dict. of Biog.). The incidents of [entry valentia-geo03](#): ... which apparently the consul Junius Brutus settled the soldiers of **Viriathus**. (Liv. Epit. Iv.) Pompey destroyed it.

A Dictionary of Greek and Roman biography and mythology

(English)

[entry brutus-bio-16](#): ... province, he assigned lands to those who had served under **Viriathus**, and founded the town of Valentia. But as Lusitania

[entry caepio-bio-7](#): ... Fabius Maximus Servilianus, in the conduct of the war against **Viriathus** in Lusitania His brother had made a treaty of peace with **Viriathus**, which first to injure **Viriathus**, as far as he could, secretly, and finally to declare open war against him. Hereupon, **Viriathus** sent two of his most faithful friends to Caepio ... asleep in his tent, and afterwards ... immediate stop to the war. After burying the corpse of **Viriathus** with great magnificence, his soldiers elected Tantalus as their

[entry cato-porcius-bio-2](#): ... Gaul, while a few escaped by flight, among whom was **Viriathus**, the future avenger of his nation. Galba pretended to

[entry cotta-aurelius-bio-6](#): ... senate which of them was to obtain the command against **Viriathus** in Spain; but Scipio Aemilianus carried a decree that

[entry ditalco-bio-1](#): Ditalco [**VIRIATHUS**.]

[entry galba-bio-7](#): ... from the bloody scene; but among the survivors was **Viriathus**, destined one day to be the avenger of the ... to which of them was to undertake the

[entry micipsa-bio-1](#): ... sending an auxiliary force to assist them in Spain against **Viriathus** (B. C. 142); and again in the

[entry tantalus-bio-4](#): ... ntalus the name of the general who succeeded **Viriathus** and who shortly afterwards submitted to Caepio. He is

[entry vetilius-bio-1](#): ... praetor B. C. 147 , was defeated in Spain by **Viriathus**, taken prisoner and put to death. For an account of his defeat, and the authorities, see **VIRIATHUS**.

[entry Viriathus-bio-1](#): **Viriathus** (Οὐρίαθος Diod. and Dio Cass... few of the Lusitanians escaped, but among the survivors was **Viriathus**, who was destined to be the leader who was well acquainted with the country, ... to assign to them a place where they might settle. **Viriathus**, who was serving among his countrymen, but who had ... led the Romans into an ambushade, ... were then allies of the Romans, and sent them against **Viriathus**; but they were also defeated by the Lusitanian general... following the death of **Viriathus** in Lusitania. He was eagerly

M. Tullius Cicero, De Officiis (ed. Walter Miller)

(English) ([Latin](#), ed. [Walter Miller](#))

[book 2, section 40](#): ... bandit, of whom we read in Theopompus, acquired great power, **Viriathus**, of Lusitania, much greater. He actually defied even our

⏪ 1 2

M. Tullius Cicero, De Officiis: index

(English)

[entry gaius-laelius-cicoffmiller-1](#): ... statesman; soldier under Scipio at Carthage, successful against **Viriathus**, 2.40 . a Stoic, pupil of Diogenes

[entry Viriathus-cicoffmiller-1](#): **Viriathus** 2.40 .

M. Tullius Cicero, De Amicitia: introduction (ed. William Armistead Falconer)

(English)

[chapter 1](#): ... credit as commander in the war against the Spanish chieftain, **Viriathus**. Next to Scipio, he was regarded as the

Ammianus Marcellinus, Rerum Gestarum (ed. John C. Rolfe, Ph.D., Litt.D.)

(English) ([Latin](#), ed. [John C. Rolfe, Ph.D., Litt.D.](#))

[book 14, chapter 11](#): ... that same arbiter of events embraced the knees of a **Viriathus** Flor., i. 33, 15 ff. or a Spartacus

VIRIATHUM

[hide](#) [Refine This Search](#)

Language: English Greek Latin Old English German Old Norse

Required words: Expand

Required phrase:

Allowed words: Expand

Excluded words: Expand

(This searches within the currently selected documents. To search within all documents, [use the form below.](#))

[show](#)All Matching Documents (1)

a). Showing 1 - 1 of 1 document results in **English**.

Charlton T. Lewis, Charles Short, *A Latin Dictionary*

(English)

[entry frango](#): ... ; to soften , move , touch : quem (**Viriathum**) C. Laelius praetor ita fregit et comminuit ferocitatemque ejus

VIRIATHO

[hide](#)Refine This Search

Language: English Greek Latin Old English German Old Norse
Required words: Expand
Required phrase:
Allowed words: Expand
Excluded words: Expand

(This searches within the currently selected documents. To search within all documents, [use the form below](#).)

[show](#)All Matching Documents (2)

b). Showing 1 - 2 of 2 document results in **English**.

Charlton T. Lewis, Charles Short, *A Latin Dictionary*

(English)

[entry cedol](#): ... ; cf. Sall. J. 51, 1 : **Viriatho** exercitus nostri imperatoresque cesserunt, Cic. Off.

Charlton T. Lewis, *An Elementary Latin Dictionary*

(English)

[entry cedol](#): ... to, retreat before, submit to, be overcome by : **Viriatho** exercitūs nostri imperatoresque cesserunt: hosti , N. : comites

VIRIATHUS LATIN LISTADO MORE

(This searches within the currently selected documents. To search within all documents, [use the form below](#).)

[show](#)All Matching Documents (4)

[hide](#)Matching Lemmas (1)

- **Viriathus**: "a celebrated leader of the Lusitanians in the war against the Romans" (entry in [Lewis & Short](#))
- Showing 1 - 4 of 4 document results in **Latin**.

Titus Livius (Livy), *Ab urbe condita, fragments*

(Latin)

[book 52](#): ... P. Cornelius [Africanus] Scipio Aemilianus de Carthagine et Hasdrubale. **Viriathus** in Hispania primum ex pastore venator, ex venatore latro,

IV. Click on a word to bring up parses, dictionary entries, and frequency statistics

[cum](#) Achaeis, [qui](#) in auxilio Boeotos et Chalcidenses habebant, Q. Caecilius Metellus ad Thermopylas bello confligit; quibus victis dux eorum Critolaus mortem sibi veni-
[us](#) abstinentissimum virum egit, nec quicquam ex his operibus ornamentisque, quae praedives Corinthos habuit, in domum eius pervenit. Q. Caecilius Metellus de Andro-
[m](#) gessit; tantumque terroris is hostis intulit, ut adversus eum consulari opus esset et duce et exercitu, praeterea motus Syriae et bella inter reges gesta referuntur. Alexan-
[bello](#) interemit. Ptolemaeus graviter in caput vulneratus inter curationem, dum ossa medici terebrare conantur, expiravit, atque in locum eius frater minor Ptolemaeus, q-
[lit](#).

Titus Livi ab urbe condita libri editionem primam curavit Guilelmus Weissenborn editio altera a eum curavit Mauritius Mueller Pars IV. Libri XLI-CXLII Fragmenta. Index

c). The National Endowment for the Humanities provided support for entering this text.

[book 54](#): ... gestis labem imposuit pace cum **Viriatho** aequis condicionibus facta. **Viriathus** a proditoribus consilio Servilii Caepionis interfectus est et ab

Q. Pompeius consul in Hispania Terrestinus subegit. cum isdem et Numantinis pacem a p. R. infirmatam fecit. lustrum a censoribus conditum est: censa sunt civium cap-
220] CCCXXVIII CCCXLII. cum Macedonum legati questum de D. Iunio Silano praetore venissent, quod acceptis pecuniis provinciam spoliasset, et senatus de quere-
hispania prospere gestis labem imposuit pace cum **Viriatho** aequis condicionibus facta. **Viriathus** a proditoribus consilio Servilii Caepionis interfectus est et ab exercitu su-
Titus Livi ab urbe condita libri editionem primam curavit Guilelmus Weissenborn editio altera a eum curavit Mauritius Mueller Pars IV. Libri XLI-CXLII Fragmenta. Index

V. The National Endowment for the Humanities provided support for entering this text.

M. Tullius Cicero, *De Officiis* (ed. Walter Miller)

(Latin) ([English](#), ed. Walter Miller)

[book 2, section 40](#): ... quo est apud Theopompum, magnas opes habuit et multo maiores **Viriathus** Lusitanus; cui quidem etiam exercitus nostri imperatoresque cesserunt

[40] [Atque iis etiam, qui vendunt emunt, conducunt locant contrahendisque negotiis implicantur, iustitia ad rem gerendam necessaria est, cuius tanta vis est, ut ne illi qui eges latronum esse dicuntur, quibus pareant, quas observent. Itaque propter aequabilem praedae partitionem et Bardulis Illyrius latro, de quo est apud Theopompum, magis](#)

11. [Cum igitur tanta vis iustitiae sit, ut ea etiam latronum opes firmet atque augeat, quantam eius vim inter leges et iudicia et in constituta re publica fore putamus](#)

M. Tullius Cicero. De Officiis. With An English Translation. Walter Miller. Cambridge. Harvard University Press; Cambridge, Mass., London, England. 1913.

12. The Annenberg CPB/Project provided support for entering this text.

M. Tullius Cicero, *Brutus* (ed. A. S. Wilkins)

(Latin)

[chapter 97](#): ... 57. [Vibius Pansa](#) (C.) 218. [Viriathus](#) 84. [Visellius Varro](#) (C.) 264.

97. [331] [sed in te intuens, Brute, doleo, cuius in adulescentiam per medias laudes quasi quadrigis vehementem transversa incurrit misera fortuna rei publicae. Hic me dolor](#)

[odo acuisse exercitatione dicendi sed et ipsam eloquentiam locupletavisses graviorum artium instrumento et isdem artibus decus omne virtutis cum summa eloquentiae](#)

[332] [ex te duplex nos afficit sollicitudo, quod et ipse re publica careas et illa te. Tu tamen, etsi cursum ingeni tui, Brute, premit haec importuna clades civitatis, continere](#)

[vulgo patronorum. Nam quid te exercuit Pammenes vir longe eloquentissimus Graeciae? quid illa vetus Academia atque eius heres Aristus hospes et familiaris meus, si](#)

[333] [nonne ceminus vix singulis aetatibus binos oratores laudabilis constituisse? Galba fuit inter tot aequalis unus excellens, cui, quem ad modum accepimus, et Cato co](#)

1103] [Crassus, post Cotta Sulpicius Hortensius. Nihil dico amplius, tantum dico: si mihi accidisset ut numerarer in multis ... si operosa est concursatio magis opportunior](#)

Silius Italicus, *Punica*

(Latin)

[book 3](#): ... sine Marte gerundum, Callaici coniunx obit inrequieta mariti. hos [Viriathus](#) agit Lusitanumque remotis extractum lustris, primo [Viriathus](#) in aevo, nomen Romanis

[Fibrarum et pennae diuinarumque sagacem](#)

345 [flammarum misit diues Callaecia pubem,](#)

[barbara nunc patriis ululantes carmina linguis,](#)

[nunc pedis alterno percussa uerbere terra](#)

[ad numerum resonans gaudentem plaudere caetras.](#)

[haec requies ludusque uiris, ea sacra uoluptas.](#)

350 [cetera femineus peragit labor: addere sulco](#)

[semina et impresso tellurem uertere aratro](#)

[segne uiris. quicquid duro sine Marte gerundum,](#)

[Callaici coniunx obit inrequieta mariti.](#)

[hos \[Viriathus\]\(#\) agit Lusitanumque remotis](#)

355 [extractum lustris, primo \[Viriathus\]\(#\) in aevo,](#)

[nomen Romanis factum mox nobile damnis.](#)

[book 10](#): ... ardor atque animos iam sola dabat fiducia mortis, cum [Viriathus](#) agens telis, regnator Hiberiae magnanimus terrae, iuxta atque ante

[Ingens ferre mala et Fortunae subdere colla](#)

[nescius, aduersa fronte incurrebat in arma](#)

[uinctum consul: pereundi Martius ardor](#)

[atque animos iam sola dabat fiducia mortis,](#)

[cum \[Viriathus\]\(#\) agens telis, regnator Hiberiae](#)

220 [magnanimus terrae, iuxta atque ante ora furentis](#)

[obtruncat Pauli fessum certaminis hostem.](#)

[heu dolor, heu lacrimae! Seruilius, optima belli,](#)

[post Paulum belli pars optima, corrui ictu](#)

[barbarico magnamque cadens leto addidit uno](#)

225 [inuidiam Cannis. tristem non pertulit iram](#)

[consul et, insani quamquam contraria uenti](#)

[exarmat uis atque obtendit puluere lucem,](#)

[squalentem rumpens ingestae toruus harenae](#)

[ingreditur nimum ac \[Viriathum\]\(#\) moris Hiberi](#)

230 [carmina pulsata fundentem barbara caetra](#)

[inuadit laeuaeque fodit uitalia mammae.](#)

[hic fuit extremus caedum labor. addere bello](#)

[haud ultra licuit dextram, nec tanta relictum est](#)

[uti, Roma, tibi posthac ad proelia Paulo.](#)

VIRIATHUM – LATIN LISTADO – (no hay MORE)

Silius Italicus, *Punica* (ed. Walter Coventry Summers, John Percival Postgate)

(Latin)

[book 10](#):

Valerius Maximus, *Facta et Dicta Memorabilia* (ed. Karl Friedrich Kempf)

(Latin)

[book 6, chapter 4](#): ... Sulpicius Galba et Aurelius consules in senatu contenderent uter aduersus [Viriathum](#) in Hispaniam mitteretur, ac magna inter patres conscriptos di

[hide](#) [Refine This Search](#)

Language: English Greek Latin Old English German Old Norse
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- **Viriathus**: "a celebrated leader of the Lusitanians in the war against the Romans" (entry in [Lewis & Short](#))
- Showing 1 - 1 of 1 document results in **Latin**.

Titus Livius (Livy), *Ab urbe condita, fragments*

(Latin)

book 54: ... [cos. rebus in Hispania prospere gestis labem imposuit pace cum Viriatho aequis condicionibus facta. Viriathus a proditoribus consilio Servilii](#)

book 55: ... [duci iusserunt. Iunius Brutus consul in Hispania iis, qui sub Viriatho militaverant, agros et oppidum dedit, quod vocatum est](#)

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

VI. APPIANUS EN TUFTS GRIEGO

[59] Λευκόλλος δὲ ὁ τοῖς Οὐακκαίοις ἄνευ ψηφίσματος πολεμήσας ἐν Τυρδιτανία τότε γειμάζων ἦσθετο Λυσιτανῶν ἐς τὰ πλησίον ἐμβολόντων, καὶ περὶ τὴν ῥιπέμψας τοὺς ἀρίστους τῶν ἡγεμόνων, ἔκτεινε τῶν Λυσιτανῶν ἐς τετρακισχιλίους, περὶ τὴν Γάδειρα τὸν πορθμὸν ἐτέρων περὶ τὸν ἕτερον ἐκτεινὸν ἐς χιλίους καὶ πεντακοσίους, καὶ τοὺς λοιποὺς συμφυγόντας ἔς τινα λόφον ἀπετάφρευσε, πληθὺς τε ἔλαβεν ἀνδρῶν ἄπειρον. καὶ τὴν Λυσιτανίαν ἐπιὼν κατὰ μέρος ἐπόρθη. ἐπόρθη δὲ καὶ Γάλας ἐπὶ θάτερα. καὶ τινῶν πρεσβευομένων ἐς αὐτόν, καὶ θελόντων βεβαιοῦν καὶ ὅσα Ἀτιλίῳ τῷ πρὸ αὐτοῦ στρατηγῷ συνθήμενοι παρεβέβηκεσαν, ἐδέχετο καὶ ἐσπένδετο, καὶ ὑπεκρίνετο αὐτοῖς καὶ συνάχθεσθαι ὡς δι' ἀπορίαν ληστεύουσι τε καὶ πολεμοῖσι καὶ παρεσπονθήκοσιν. 'τὸ γὰρ λυπρόγατον,' ἔφη,

'καὶ πενήτην ὑμᾶς ἐς ταῦτα ἀναγκάζει: δόσω δ' ἐγὼ πενομένοις φίλοις γῆν ἀγαθὴν, καὶ ἐν ἀφθόνοις συνοικίῳ, διελὼν ἐς τρία.'

[60] οἱ μὲν δὴ τότε προσδοκῶντες ἀπὸ τῶν ἰδίων ἀνίσταντο, καὶ συνήσαν οἱ προσέτασεν ὁ Γάλας: ὁ δὲ αὐτοὺς ἐς τρία διήρει, καὶ πεδίον ἐκάστοις τριῶν ὑποδείξας ἐκέλευεν ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ περιμένειν, μέχρι πολίσειεν αὐτοὺς ἐπελθόν. ὡς δ' ἦκεν ἐπὶ τοὺς πρώτους, ἐκέλευεν ὡς φίλους θέσθαι τὰ ὄπλα, θεμέλιους δ' ἀπετάφρευε τε, καὶ μετὰ ξιφῶν τινας ἐσπέμψας ἀνεῖλεν ἅπαντας, ὀδύρομένους τε καὶ θεῶν ὀνόματα καὶ πίστει ἀνακαλοῦντας. τῷ δ' αὐτῷ τρόπῳ καὶ τοὺς δευτέρους καὶ τρίτους ἐπειχθεὶς ἀνεῖλεν, ἀγνοοῦντας ἔτι τὰ πάθη τὰ τῶν προτέρων, ἀπιστία μὲν ἄρα ἀπιστίαν μετιών, οὐκ ἄξιός δὲ Ῥωμαίων μισοῦμενος βαρβάρους, ὀλίγοι δ' αὐτῶν διέφυγον, ὧν ἦν **Οὐρίαθης**, ὃς μετ' οὐ πολλὴν ἡγήσατο Λυσιτανῶν καὶ ἔκτεινε πολλοὺς Ῥωμαίων καὶ ἔργα στρατία ἐπέδειξε. ἀλλὰ τότε μὲν ὕστερον γενομένα ὕστερον λέξω. τότε δὲ ὁ Γάλας, Λευκόλλου φιλοχρηματώτερος ὢν, ὀλίγα μὲν τῆς λείας τῆς στρατιᾶς διεδίδου, καὶ ὀλίγα τοῖς φίλοις, τὰ λοιπὰ δὲ ἐσφραγίζετο, καί τοι πλουσιώτατος ὢν ὁμοῦ τι Ῥωμαίων: ἀλλ' οὐδ' ἐν τῇ εἰρήνῃ φασὶν αὐτὸν διαλεπτεῖν ψευδόμενον τε καὶ ἐπιπορθεῖν διὰ κέρδη. μισοῦμενος δὲ καὶ κατηγορούμενος διέφευγε διὰ τὸν πλοῦτον,

[61] οὐ πολλὴ δὲ ὕστερον, ὅσοι διέφυγον ἐκ τῆς Λευκόλλου καὶ Γάλας παρανομήσεως, ἄλισθέντες ἐς μυρίας τὴν Τυρδιτανίαν κατέτρεχον. καὶ αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ Ῥώμης ἐπελθὼν Γάιος Οὐετίλιος, ἄγων τε τινα στρατὸν ἄλλον καὶ τοὺς ἐν Ἰβηρίᾳ προσλαβόν, ἅπαντας ἔχων ἐς μυρίας, ἐπέπεσε προνομεῖν, καὶ πολλοὺς ἀνελὼν συνέσσε τοὺς λοιποὺς ἔς τι χωρίον, οἳ κινδυνεύειν τε μένοντες ἐγρήν ὑπὸ λιμοῦ καὶ ἀπίοντος ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίων: ὅδε γὰρ εἶχε δυσχωρίας. καὶ διὰ τοῦτο πρέσβεις ἐς τὸν Οὐετίλιον ἐπεμπον σὺν ἰκετηρία, γῆν ἐς συνοικισμὸν αἰτούντες ὡς ἀπὸ τοῦδε ἐσόμενοι Ῥωμαίων ἐς πάντα κατήκοοι. ὁ δὲ ὑποσχετὴν δόσσειν, καὶ συνετίθετο ἡδὴ, **Οὐρίαθης** δ' ὁ ἐκ τῆς Γάλας παρανομίας ἐκφυγόν, τότε συνὼν αὐτοῖς, ὑπεμίμησε τῆς Ῥωμαίων ἀπιστίας, ὡς ἂν αὐτοῖς ὁμόσσαντες ἐπιθοῖντο, καὶ ὡς ὅδε πᾶς ὁ στρατὸς ἐκ τοιῶνδε ἐπιπορθεῖν Γάλα καὶ Λευκόλλου διαφύγομεν. οὐδ' ἀπορεῖν ἔφη σωτηρίας ἀπὸ τοῦδε τοῦ χωρίου, ἂν ἐθέλωσι πείθεσθαι.

[62] Ἐρεθισθέντων δ' αὐτῶν καὶ ἐν ἐλπίσι γενομένων, ἠρέθη τε στρατηγός, καὶ πάντας ἐκτάξας ἐς μέτωπον ὡς ἐπὶ μάχῃ, τοὺς μὲν ἄλλους ἐκέλευεν, ὅταν αὐτὸς ἐπιβῇ τοῦ ἵππου, διαιεσθέντας ἐς μέρη πολλὰ φεύγειν, ὡς δύνανται, κατ' ἄλλας καὶ ἄλλας ὁδοὺς ἐς Τριβόλαν πόλιν, ἔνθα αὐτὸν περιμένειν, χιλίους δὲ μόνους ἐπιλεξάμενος ἐκέλευεν αὐτῷ συνίστασθαι. καὶ γιννομένων τούτων οἱ μὲν εὐθὺς ἔφυγον, ἐπειδὴ ὁ **Οὐρίαθης** τὸν ἵππον ἀνέβη, ὁ δὲ Οὐετίλιος αὐτοὺς δέσας διώκειν ἐς πολλὰ διηρημένους, ἐπὶ τὸν Οὐρίαθον ἐστώτα καὶ ἐφεδρεύοντα τῷ γενησομένῳ τραπεὶς ἐμάχετο. ὁ δ' ὠκνῆταί τις ἵπποις αὐτὸν ἐνοχλῶν, καὶ ὑποφύγων καὶ πάλιν ἰστάμενος καὶ ἐπιών, ἐκείνην τε τὴν ἡμέραν ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ πεδίῳ καὶ τὴν ἐπιούσαν ὅλην διέτριψε περιθῶν. ὡς δ' εἶκασεν ἀσφαλῶς ἔχειν τῆς φυγῆς τοὺς ἑτέρους, τότε νυκτὸς ὀρμήσας δι' ὁδὸν ἀτριβῶν κουφοτάτοις ἵπποις ἀπέδραμεν ἐς Τριβόλαν. Ῥωμαίων αὐτὸν διώκειν ὁμοίως οὐ δυναμένων διὰ τὸ βάρος ὀπλων καὶ ἀπειρίαν ὁδῶν καὶ ἵππων ἀνομοιότητα. ὅδε μὲν ἐξ ἀέλπτου στρατὸν ἀπογιγνώσκοντα αὐτὸν οὐ περιέσσωσε, καὶ τὸ στρατήγημα τότε περιφερόμενον ἐς τοὺς τῆδε βαρβάρους ἐξῆρεν αὐτόν, καὶ πολλοὶ πανταχόθεν αὐτῷ προσεχώρουν. ὁ δὲ ἐξ ὀκτὸς ἔτη Ῥωμαίους ἐπολέμει.

[63] καὶ μοι δοκεῖ τὸν Οὐρίαθον πόλεμον, σφόδρα τε ἐνοχλήσαντα Ῥωμαίοις καὶ δυσεργότατον αὐτοῖς γενομένον, συναγαγεῖν, ἀναθέμενον εἰ τι τοῦ αὐτοῦ χρόνου περὶ Ἰβηρίαν ἄλλο ἐγίγνετο.

Οὐετίλιος μὲν δὴ αὐτὸν διώκων ἦλθεν ἐπὶ τὴν Τριβόλαν, ὁ δ' **Οὐρίαθης** ἐν λόγμασι ἐνέδραν ἐπικρύψας ἔφυγε, μέχρι τὰς λόγμιας ὑπερελθόντος τοῦ Οὐετιλίου αὐτὸς τε ἐπεστρέφετο καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς ἐνέδρας ἀνεπήδων, καὶ Ῥωμαίους ἐκατέρωθεν ἐκτεινὸν τε καὶ ἐξώγρον καὶ ἐς τὰς φάραγγας ἐώθουν. ἐξωγρήθη δὲ καὶ ὁ Οὐετίλιος: καὶ αὐτὸν ὁ λαβὼν ἀγνοῶν, γέροντα ὑπέρπαυον ὄρων, ἔκτεινε ὡς οὐδενὸς ἄξιον. Ῥωμαίων δὲ μόλις ἐκ μυρίας ἐξακισχίλιοι δὲ ἰέδρασαν ἐς Καρπησόν, ἐπὶ θαλάσῃ πόλιν, ἣν ἐγὼ νομίζω πρὸς Ἑλλήνων πάλαι Ταρτησόν ὀνομάζεσθαι, καὶ Ἀργανθώνιον αὐτῆς βασιλεύσαι, ὃν ἐς πενήκοντα καὶ ἑκατὸν ἔτη ἀφικέσθαι φασίν. τοὺς μὲν οὖν ἐς τὴν Καρπησόν διαφυγόντας ὁ ταμίης, ὃς εἶπετο τῷ Οὐετιλίῳ, συνέτασεν ἐπὶ τειγῶν δεδωκότας: παρὰ δὲ Βελλῶν καὶ Τίτων αἰτήσας πεντακισχιλίους συμμάχους, καὶ λαβὼν, προῦπεμψεν ἐπὶ τὸν Οὐρίαθον. ὁ δὲ πάντας ἔκτεινε, ὡς μηδ' ἄγχι ἐλον διαφυγεῖν. καὶ ὁ ταμίης ἠσάχαζεν ἐν τῇ πόλει, περιμένον τινὰ βοηθειαν ἀπὸ Ῥώμης.

[64] **Ουρίαθτος** δὲ τὴν Καρπητιανίαν, εὐδαίμονα χώραν, ἐπὶν ἀδεῶς ἐλεηλάτει, ἕως ἤκεν ἐκ Ῥώμης Γάιος Πλαύτιος ἄγων πεζοῦς μυρίους καὶ ἰππέας χιλίους ἐπὶ τριακοσίοις, τότε δ' αὖθις ὑπεκρίνατο φεύγειν ὁ **Ουρίαθτος**, καὶ ὁ Πλαύτιος αὐτὸν ἐπέμπε διώκειν ἐς τετρακισχιλίους, οὓς ἐπιστραφεῖς ὁ **Ουρίαθτος** ἔκτεινε χωρὶς ὀλίγων, καὶ τὸν Τάγον ποταμὸν διαβάς ἐστρατοπέδευεν ἐν ὄρει περιφύτῳ μὲν ἐλάσι, Ἀφροδίτης δ' ἐπωνύμῳ, ἔνθα ὁ Πλαύτιος καταλάβων, καὶ τὸ πταίσμα ἀναλαβεῖν ἐπεγυμένους, συνέβαλεν, ἠήτηθεις δὲ φόνου πολλοῦ γενομένου διέφυγεν ἀκόσμως ἐς τὰς πόλεις, καὶ ἐξέμεσον θέρους ἐχέμαζεν, οὐ θαρρῶν οὐδαμοῖ προΐενα. ὁ δ' **Ουρίαθτος** τὴν χώραν ἀδεῶς περιῶν ἦται τοὺς κεκτημένους τιμὴν τοῦ ἐπικειμένου καρποῦ, καὶ παρ' ὧν μὴ λάβοι διέφθειρεν.

[65] ὧν οἱ ἐν ἄσπει Ῥωμαῖοι πυνθανόμενοι Φάβιον Μάξιμον Αἰμιλιανόν, Αἰμιλίου Παύλου τοῦ Περσέα τὸν Μακεδόνων βασιλέα ἀνελόντος υἱόν, ἐπέμπον ἐς Ἴβηρίαν, καὶ στρατιὰν ἐαυτῷ καταγράφειν ἐπέτρεπον. ὁ δὲ Ῥωμαῖον ἄρτι Καρχηδόνα καὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἐλόντων καὶ τὸν τρίτον ἐν Μακεδονία πόλεμον κατορθοκοτων, φειδοὶ τῶν ἀνδρῶν τῶν ἐκεῖθεν ἐληλυθότων κατέλεγε προθήβας, οὐ πρὶν πολέμου πεπειραμένους, ἐς δύο τέλη, καὶ παρὰ τῶν συμμάχων στρατὸν ἄλλον αἰτήσας ἦκεν ἐς Ὀρσωνα τῆς Ἴβηρίας σύμπαντας ἔχων πεζοῦς μυρίους καὶ πεντακισχιλίους καὶ ἰππέας ἐς δισχιλίους, ὅθεν οὐλομάχης ἄρχων, μέχρι τὴν στρατιὰν γυμνάσειεν, ἐς Γάδειρα διέπλευσε τὸν πορθμόν, Ἡρακλεῖ θύσων. ὁ δὲ **Ουρίαθτος** αὐτοῦ τῶν ζυλευομένων τιῶν ἐπιπεσῶν ἔκτεινε πολλοὺς καὶ ἐφόβησε τοὺς λοιποὺς. τοῦ δ' ὑποστρατήγου συντάξαντος αὐτοὺς αὖθις ὁ **Ουρίαθτος** ἐκράτει καὶ πολλὴν λεῖαν περισύρατα, ἀφικομένου τε τοῦ Μαξίμου συνεχῶς ἐξέτασσε προκαλούμενος, ὁ δὲ ὄλω μὲν οὐ συνεμίσγετο τῷ στρατῷ, γυμνάζων αὐτοὺς ἐπι, κατὰ δὲ μέρη πολλάκις ἠεροβολίζετο, πείρων τε ποιούμενος τῶν πολεμίων καὶ τοῖς ἰδίῳ ἐντιθεὶς θάρσος, χορτολογῶν τε ἐνόπλιους αἰεὶ τοῖς γυμνοῖς περίσστη, καὶ περιέτρει μεθ' ἰππέων αὐτός, οἷα Παῦλῳ τῷ πατρὶ συστρατεύομενος ἐν Μακεδόνι ἐώρα, μετὰ δὲ γεμῶνα γεγυμνασμένῳ τῷ στρατῷ τρέπεται δεύτερος ὁ δὲ τὸν Ουρίαθτον καλῶς ἀγωνισάμενος καὶ πόλεις αὐτοῦ δύο τὴν μὲν διήρπασε τὴν δὲ ἐπέπρυσεν, αὐτὸν τε, φεύγοντα ἐς χωρίον ὃ ὄνομα ἦν Βαικόρ, διόκων ἔκτεινε πολλοὺς, καὶ ἐχέμαζεν ἐν Κορδύβη, δεύτερον ἔτος ἤδη στρατηγῶν τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου, καὶ τότε μὲν ὁ Αἰμιλιανὸς ἐργασάμενος ἐς Ῥώμην ἀπέηρε, διαδεξαμένου τὴν ἀρχὴν Κοῖντιου Πομπηίου τοῦ Αὔλου.

[66] ἐφ' οἷς ὁ **Ουρίαθτος** οὐχ ὁμοίως ἐπι καταφρονῶν, Ἀρουακοὺς καὶ Τίτθους καὶ Βελλοὺς, ἔθνη μαγμώματα, ἀπέστησεν ἀπὸ Ῥωμαίων, καὶ πολέμον ἄλλον οἶδε ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν ἐπολέμου, ὃν ἐκ πόλεως αὐτῶν μίαν Νομαντίνον ἠγοῦνται, μακρόν τε καὶ ἐπίπον Ῥωμαῖος γενομένου, καὶ συνάξω καὶ τόνδε ἐς ἔν μετ' Ουρίαθτον. **Ουρίαθτος** ἐν ἐπι θάτερα τῆς Ἴβηρίας ἐτέρῳ στρατηγῷ Ῥωμαίων Κοῖντίῳ συνεπλέκετο, καὶ ἠσώμενος ἐς τὸ Ἀφροδίσιον ὄρος ἀνέστρεφεν, ὅθεν ἐπιστραφεῖς ἔκτεινε τῶν Κοῖντίου ἐς χιλίους, καὶ σημεῖα τινα ἤρπασε: τοὺς δὲ λοιποὺς ἐς τὸ στρατόπεδον αὐτῶν συνεδίωξε, καὶ τὴν ἐν Ἰτύκκῃ φρουρὰν ἐξέβαλε, καὶ τὴν Βασπιτανῶν χώραν ἐληξετο, Κοῖντιοὺν δὲ διὰ δελιῶν καὶ ἀπειρίαν οὐκ ἐπιβροηθότος, ἀλλ' ἐν Κορδύβη χειμάζοντος ἐκ μέσου μετοπόρου, καὶ Γάιον Μάρκιον θαμινὰ ἐπιπέμποντος αὐτῷ, ἄνδρα Ἴβηρα ἐκ πόλεως Ἰταλικῆς.

[67] τοῦ δ' ἐπιόντος ἔτους Κοῖντίῳ μὲν ὁ ἀδελφὸς Αἰμιλιανῷ, Φάβιος Μάξιμος Σερουλιανός, ἦλθεν ἐπὶ τὴν στρατηγίαν διάδοχος, δύο ἄλλα τέλη Ῥωμαίων ἄγων καὶ συμμάχους τινάς, ἅπαντας ἐς μυρίους καὶ ὀκτακισχιλίους πεζοῦς καὶ ἰππέας ἑξακοσίους ἐπὶ χιλίοις, ἐπιστείλας δὲ καὶ Μικτὴν τῷ Νομάδῳ βασιλεῖ πέμψαι οἱ τάχιστα ἐλέφαντας, ἐς Ἰτύκκην ἠείγετο, τὴν στρατιὰν ἄγων κατὰ μέρος: καὶ τὸν **Ουρίαθτον** ἐξακισχιλίους ἀνδράσιν ἐπιόντα οἱ μετὰ τε κραυγῆς καὶ θυροῦ βαρβαρικοῦ καὶ κόμης μακρᾶς, ἦν ἐν τοῖς πολέμοις ἐπίσειοι τοῖς ἐχθροῖς, οὐδὲν ὑποτιήσας ὑπέστη τε γενναῖος καὶ ἀπεώσατο ἄπρακτον. ὡς δὲ οἱ καὶ τὸ ἄλλο πλῆθος ἀφίκετο, καὶ ἐκ Λιβύης ἐλέφαντες δέκα σὺν ἰππεῦσι τριακοσίοις, στρατόπεδον ὠγύρου μέγα, καὶ προεπεχεῖ εἰρεὶ τῷ Ουρίαθθῳ, καὶ τρεψάμενος αὐτὸν ἐδίωκεν, ἀτάκτου δὲ τῆς διώξεως γενομένης, ἰδὼν ἐν τῇ φυγῇ τοῦτο ὁ **Ουρίαθτος** ἐπαῆλθε, καὶ κτείνας ἐς τρισχιλίους τοὺς λοιποὺς συνήλασεν ἐς τὸ στρατόπεδον, καὶ προσέβαλε καὶ τῷδε, ὀλίγων μόλις αὐτὸν ὑφισταμένου περὶ τὰς πύλας, τῶν δὲ πλεόνων ἐς τὰς σκηνὰς καταδύντων ὑπὸ δέους καὶ μόλις ὑπὸ τῷ στρατηγῷ καὶ τῶν χιλιάρχων ἐξαγομένους. τότε μὲν οὖν Φάνιος τε, ὁ Λαίλιου κηδεστής, λαμπρῶς ἤρισται, καὶ νύξ ἐπελθοῦσα Ῥωμαῖοὺς περιέσσωσε: ὁ δὲ **Ουρίαθτος** ἠ νυκτὸς ἠ καύματος ὥρα θαμινὰ ἐπιών, καὶ οὐ τινα καιρὸν ἀδόκητον ἐκλείπων, ψιλοῖς ἀνδράσι καὶ ἵπποις ταχτάτοις ἠνώγει τοῖς πολεμίοις μέχρι τὸν Σερουλιανὸν ἐς Ἰτύκκην ἀναστήσαι.

[68] τότε δὲ ἤδη τροφῶν τε ἀπορῶν ὁ **Ουρίαθτος** καὶ τὸν στρατὸν ἔχων ἐλάττω, νυκτὸς ἐμπήρσας τὸ στρατόπεδον ἐς Λυσιτανίαν ἀνεχώρει, καὶ αὐτὸν ὁ Σερουλιανὸς οὐ καταλάβων ἐς Βαιτουριαν ἐνέβαλε, καὶ πέντε πόλεις διήρπασεν, αἱ τῷ Ουρίαθθῳ συνεπεπράγασαν. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο ἐστράτευσεν ἐς Κουρούς, ὅθεν ἐς Λυσιτανίαν ἐπὶ τὸν Ουρίαθτον αὖθις ἠείγετο, καὶ αὐτῷ παροδούοντι δύο λήσταρχοι μετὰ μυρίων ἀνδρῶν ἐπιθέμενοι, Κουρίους τε καὶ Ἀπουλιῶς, ἐθορῶνσαν καὶ τὴν λεῖαν ἀφείλοντο, καὶ Κουρίους μὲν ἐν τῷ ἄγωνι ἔπεισαν, ὁ δὲ Σερουλιανὸς τὴν τε λεῖαν μετ' οὐ πολὺ ἀνέλαβε, καὶ πόλεις εἶλεν Εἰσκαδίαν τε καὶ Γέμελλαν καὶ Οὐβόλοκλαν, φρουρουμένας ὑπὸ τῶν Ουρίαθθου, καὶ διήρπασεν ἐτέρας, καὶ συνεγίνωσκεν ἄλλαις: αἰχμάλωτα δ' ἔχων ἄμφι τὰ μύρια, πεντακοσίων μὲν ἀπέτεμε τὰς κεφαλὰς, τοὺς δὲ λοιποὺς ἀπέδοτο, καὶ Κορνόβαν μὲν τινα λήσταρχον ἑαυτὸν ἐγχειρίσαντα λαβόν, καὶ φεισάμενος αὐτοῦ μόνου.

[69] τοὺς σὺν αὐτῷ πάντας ἐχειροκόπησεν, Ουρίαθθον δὲ διώκων Ἐρισάνην αὐτοῦ πόλιν ἀπετάφραυν, ἐς ἣν ὁ **Ουρίαθτος** ἐσδραμὸν νυκτὸς ἄμα ἔφ' οἱ ἐργαζομένοις ἐπέκετο, μέχρι τὰ σκαφεῖα ρίμαντες ἔφρουρον. τὴν τε ἄλλην στρατιὰν, ἐκταχθεῖσαν ὑπὸ τοῦ Σερουλιανῷ, τρεψάμενος ὁμοίως **Ουρίαθτος** ἐδίωκε, καὶ συνήλασεν ἐς κρημνοὺς, ὅθεν οὐκ ἦν τοῖς Ῥωμαῖοις διαφυγεῖν. **Ουρίαθτος** δὲ ἐς τὴν εὐτυγίαν οὐχ ὕβρισεν, ἀλλὰ νομίσας ἐν καλῷ θήσασθαι τὸν πόλεμον ἐπὶ χάριτι λαμπρᾶ, συνετίθητο Ῥωμαῖοις, καὶ τὰς συνθήκας ὁ δῆμος ἐπεκύρωσε: **Ουρίαθτος** εἶναι Ῥωμαῖον φίλον, καὶ τοὺς ὑπ' αὐτῷ πάντας ἢ ἔχουσι γῆς ἄρχειν. ὥδε μὲν ὁ Ουρίαθθου πόλεμος ἐδόκει πεπαῦσθαι, χαλεπώτατος τε Ῥωμαῖοις γενομένου καὶ ἐπὶ εὐεργεσία καταλυθείς.

[70] οὐ μὴν ἐπέμεινε οὐδ' ἐς βραχὺ τὰ συγ κείμενα: ὁ γὰρ ἀδελφὸς Σερουλιανῷ τοῦ ταῦτα συνθεμένου, Καίτιον, διάδοχος αὐτῷ τῆς στρατηγίας γενόμενος ἐβέβαλλε τὰς συνθήκας, καὶ ἐπέστειλε Ῥωμαῖοὺς ἀπερπεσάτας εἶναι, καὶ ἠ βουλή τὸ μὲν πρῶτον αὐτῷ συνεχώρει κρύφα λυπεῖν τὸν Ουρίαθθον ὃ τὴν δοκιμάσειεν: ὡς δ' αὖθις ἠνώγει καὶ συνεχῶς ἐπέστειλεν, ἔκρινε λυσαί τε τὰς σπονδὰς καὶ φανερῶς πολεμῖν αὖθις Ουρίαθθῳ, ἐνηφισμένου δὴ σαφῶς, ὁ Καίτιον Ἄρσαν τε πόλιν ἐκλιπόντος Ουρίαθθου παρέλαβε, καὶ αὐτὸν Ουρίαθθον φεύγοντά τε καὶ τὰ ἐν παρόδῳ φθείροντα περὶ Καρπητιανίαν κατέλαβε, πολὺ πλείονας ἔχων, ὅθεν ὁ **Ουρίαθτος** οὐ δοκιμάζων αὐτῷ συμπλέκεσθαι διὰ τὴν ὀλιγότητα, κατὰ μὲν τινα φάραγγα ἀφανῆ τὸ πλέον τοῦ στρατοῦ περιέπεμψεν ἀπέναι, τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν αὐτὸς ἐκτάξας ἐπὶ λοφῷ δόξαν παρείχε πολεμήσαντος, ὡς δ' ἤσθητο τῶν προαπεσταλμένων ἐν ἀσφαλεῖ γεγόνοντων, ἐξίπτευσε ἐς αὐτοὺς μετὰ καταφρονήσεως, ὀξέως οὕτως ὡς μηδ' αἰσθῆσθαι τοὺς διώκοντας ὅποι διέδραμεν, ὁ δὲ Καίτιον ἐς Ουέττωνας καὶ Καλλαϊκοὺς τραπεῖς τὰ ἐκείνων εἶδον.

[71] καὶ ζήλω τῶν ἔργων Ουρίαθθου τὴν Λυσιτανίαν ληστήρια πολλὰ ἄλλα ἐπιτρέγοντα ἐπόρθει. Σέξτος δὲ Ἰούνιος Βροῦτος ἐπὶ ταῦτα πεμφθείς ἀέγων μὲν αὐτὰ διώκειν διὰ χώρας μακρᾶς, ὅσην ὁ Τάγος τε καὶ Λήθης καὶ Δόριος καὶ Βαίτις ποταμοὶ ναυσίποροι περιέχουσιν, ὀξέως, οἷα δὴ ληστήρια, μεθισταμένους δυσεργῆς ἠγούμενος εἶναι καταλαβεῖν, καὶ αἰσχρὸν οὐ καταλαβόντι, καὶ νικήσαντι τὸ ἔργον οὐ λαμπρόν: ἐς δὲ τὰς πόλεις αὐτῶν ἐτρέπετο, δίκην τε λήνεσθαι προσδοκῶν, καὶ τῆ στρατιᾷ πολὺ κέρδος περιέσσωσε, καὶ ἅμα ταῖς γυναιξὶν ὀπλισμέναις καὶ οἷδε ἐμάχοντο, καὶ προθύμως ἐθήσκον, οὐκ ἐπιστρεφόμενος αὐτῶν οὐδεὶς, οὐδὲ τὰ νῶτα δευκνύς, οὐδὲ φωνὴν ἀφίεντες, ὅσαι δὲ κατήγοντο τῶν γυναικῶν, αἱ μὲν αὐτὰς διεγρῶντο, αἱ δὲ καὶ τῶν τέκνων ἀπτόχειρες ἐγίνοντο, χαίρουσαι τῷ θανάτῳ μᾶλλον τῆς αἰχμαλωσίας, εἰσι δὲ τινες τῶν πόλεων αἱ τότε μὲν τῷ Βροῦτῳ προσετίθητο, οὐ πολὺ δ' ὕστερον ἀφίσταντο, καὶ αὐτὰς ὁ Βροῦτος κατεστρέφετο αὖθις.

[72] καὶ τὸν Δόριον περᾶσας πολλὰ μὲν πολέμῳ κατέδραμε, πολλὰ δὲ παρὰ τῶν αὐτοῦ ἐνδιδόντων ὄμηρα αἰτήσας ἐπὶ Λήθην μετῆι, πρῶτος ὁ δὲ Ῥωμαίων ἐπιόντων τὸν ποταμὸν τόνδε διαβῆναι, περᾶσας δὲ καὶ τόνδε, καὶ μέχρι Νίμιος ἐτέρου ποταμοῦ προελθῶν, Βρακάρων αὐτῷ φερομένην ἀγορὰν ἀρπασάντων ἐστράτευσεν ἐπὶ τοῖς Βρακάρους, οἱ εἰσιν ἔθνος μαγμώτων, καὶ ἅμα ταῖς γυναιξὶν ὀπλισμέναις καὶ οἷδε ἐμάχοντο, καὶ προθύμως ἐθήσκον, οὐκ ἐπιστρεφόμενος αὐτῶν οὐδεὶς, οὐδὲ τὰ νῶτα δευκνύς, οὐδὲ φωνὴν ἀφίεντες, ὅσαι δὲ κατήγοντο τῶν γυναικῶν, αἱ μὲν αὐτὰς διεγρῶντο, αἱ δὲ καὶ τῶν τέκνων ἀπτόχειρες ἐγίνοντο, χαίρουσαι τῷ θανάτῳ μᾶλλον τῆς αἰχμαλωσίας, εἰσι δὲ τινες τῶν πόλεων αἱ τότε μὲν τῷ Βροῦτῳ προσετίθητο, οὐ πολὺ δ' ὕστερον ἀφίσταντο, καὶ αὐτὰς ὁ Βροῦτος κατεστρέφετο αὖθις.

[73] ἐπὶ δὲ Ταλάβριγα πόλιν ἐλθόν, ἠε πολλὰκις μὲν αὐτῷ συνετίθητο, πολλὰκις δὲ ἀποστάσα ἠνώγει, παρακαλοῦντων αὐτὸν καὶ τότε τῶν Ταλαβρίγων καὶ διδόντων αὐτοὺς ἐς ὃ τὴν γῆσιν, πρῶτα μὲν τοὺς αὐτομάτους Ῥωμαῖον ἦται καὶ τὰ αἰχμάλωτα, καὶ ὄπλα ὅσα εἶχον, καὶ ὄμηρα ἐπὶ τούτοις, εἰτ' αὐτὸς ἐκέλευσε σὺν παῖσι καὶ γυναιξὶν ἐκλιπεῖν τὴν πόλιν, ὡς δὲ καὶ τοῦθ' ὑπέστησαν, τὴν στρατιὰν αὐτοῖς περιστήσας ἐδημηγόρει, καταλέγων ὁσάκις ἀποσταῖεν καὶ ὅσους πολέμους πολεμήσειαν αὐτῷ, φόβον δὲ καὶ δόξαν ἐμψήνας ἐργασομένου τι δεινόν, ἐπὶ τῶν ὄνειδῶν ἔληξε, καὶ τοὺς μὲν ἵππους αὐτῶν καὶ τὸν σίτον καὶ χρῆματα ὅσα κοινὰ ἦν, ἠε εἰ τις ἄλλη δημοσία παρασκευῆ, πάντα περιεῖλε, τὴν δὲ πόλιν αὖθις οἰκεῖν ἔδοκεν ἐξ ἀέλλπτου, τὸσάδε μὲν

ν δὴ Βρούτος ἐργασάμενος ἐς Ῥώμην ἀπήει. καὶ αὐτὰ ἐς τὴν Οὐριάθου γραφὴν συνήγαγον, ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ χρόνῳ διὰ τὸν ἐκείνου ζῆλον ὑπὸ ληστῆριον ἄλλων ἀρξάμενα γίνεσθαι.

[74] **Οὐριάθης** δὲ Καϊτίωνι περὶ συμβάσεων τοὺς πιστοτάτους αὐτῷ φίλους ἐπέπεμπε, Αὔδακα καὶ Διτάλκωνα καὶ Μίνουρον, οἱ διαφθαρέντες ὑπὸ τοῦ Καϊτίωνος δόρους τε μεγάλοις καὶ ὑποσχέσει πολλαῖς ὑπέστησαν αὐτῷ κτενεῖν τὸν Οὐριάθην. καὶ ἔκτειναν ὧδε. ὀλιγοῦπνότατος ἦν διὰ φροντίδα καὶ πόνους ὁ **Οὐριάθης**, καὶ τὰ πολλὰ ἔνοπλος ἀνεπαύετο, ἵνα ἐξεγρόμενος εὐθὺς ἐς πάντα ἔτοιμος εἴη. τοῖς οὖν φίλοις ἐξῆν καὶ νυκτερεύοντι ἐντυγγάμειν. ὃ δὲ καὶ τότε ἔθει οἱ περὶ τὸν Αὔδακα φυλάξαντες αὐτόν, ἀρχόμενον ὑπνου παρήλθον ἐς τὴν σκηνὴν ὡς δὴ τινας ἐπείγοντος, καὶ κεντοῦσιν ὀπλίαν μόνον ἐς τὴν σφαγὴν· οὐ γὰρ ἦν ἄλλοθι. οὐδεμίᾳ δ' αἰσθήσεως γενομένης διὰ τὴν τῆς πληγῆς εὐκαιρίαν, διέδρασαν ἐς Καϊτίωνα καὶ τὰς δωρεὰς ἦτον. ὁ δ' αὐτίκα μὲν αὐτοῖς ἔδωκεν ἀδεῶς ἔχειν ὅσα ἔχουσι, περὶ δὲ ὧν ἦτον, ἐς Ῥώμην αὐτοὺς ἔπεμπε. οἱ δὲ θεραπευτῆρες Οὐριάθου καὶ ἡ ἄλλη στρατιά, γενομένης ἡμέρας, ἀναπαύεσθαι νομίζοντες αὐτὸν ἐθαύμαζον διὰ τὴν ἀήθειαν, μέχρι τινὲς ἔμαθον ὅτι νεκρὸς κέοιτο ἔνοπλος. καὶ εὐθὺς ἦν οἰμωγὴ τε καὶ πένθος ἀνὰ τὸ στρατόπεδον, ἀλγούντων τε ἐπ' ἐκείνῳ καὶ περὶ σφῶν δεδιότων, καὶ ἐνθυμούμενων ἐν οἴοις εἰσι κινδύνους καὶ οἴου στρατηγῶν στεροῦνται. μάλιστα δὲ αὐτούς, ὅτι τοὺς δράσαντας οὐχ ἤρισκον, ὑπερήλυον.

[75] Οὐριάθην μὲν δὴ λαμπρότατα κοσμήσαντες ἐπὶ ὑψηλοτάτης πυρᾶς ἔκαιον, ἱερεῖά τε πολλὰ ἐπέσφατον αὐτῷ, καὶ κατὰ ἴλας οἱ τε πεζοὶ καὶ οἱ ἵπτοι εἰς ἐν κύκλῳ περιθέοντες αὐτὸν ἔνοπλοι βαρβαρικῶς ἐπήνουν, μέχρι τε σβεσθῆναι τὸ πῦρ παρεκάθητο πάντες ἅμφ' αὐτόν. καὶ τῆς ταφῆς ἐκτελεσθεῖσιν, ἀγῶνα μονομάχων ἀνδρῶν ἤγαγον ἐπὶ τοῦ τάφου. τοσοῦτον αὐτοῦ πόθον κατέλειπε **Οὐριάθης**, ἀρχικώτατος μὲν ὡς ἐν βαρβάρους γενόμενος, φιλοκινδυνότατος δ' ἐς ἅπαντα πρὸ ἁπάντων, καὶ ἰσομοιρότατος ἐν τοῖς κέρδεσιν. οὐ γὰρ ποτε πλέον ὑπέστη λαβεῖν, αἰεὶ παρακαλοῦντων· ὁ δὲ καὶ λάβοι, τοῖς ἀριστεύσασιν ἐδίδου. ὄθεν αὐτῷ, δυσχερέστατον ἔργον καὶ οὐδενὶ πῶ στρατηγῶν εὐμαρῶς ἐγγενόμενον, ἔτεσιν ὀκτὼ τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου παμμιγῆς στρατῶς ἀσασίαςτος ἦν καὶ κατήκοος αἰεὶ καὶ ἐς τοὺς κινδύνους ὀξυτάτος. τότε δὲ σφῶν Τάνταλον ἐλόμενοι στρατηγεῖν, ἐπὶ Ζάκανθαν ἐφέροντο, ἦν Ἄννιβα καθελὼν ἔκτισε καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτοῦ πατρίδος Καρχηδόνα προσεῖπεν. ἀποκρουσθεῖσι δ' αὐτοῖς ἐκείθεν, καὶ τὸν Βαίτιν ποταμὸν περῶσιν, ὁ Καϊτίων ἐπέκειτο, μέχρι κάμνον ὁ Τάνταλος αὐτόν τε καὶ τὴν στρατιάν τῷ Καϊτίωνι παρέδωκεν ὡς ὑπηκόους χρῆσθαι. ὁ δὲ ὄπλα τε αὐτοῖς ἀφείλετο ἅπαντα, καὶ αὐτῶν ἔδωκεν ἰκανήν, ἵνα μὴ ληστεύειν ἐξ ἀπορίας.

[76] ἐπάνεισι δ' ἐς τὸν Ἀρουακῶν καὶ Νομαντινῶν πόλεμον ἡ γραφὴ, οὗς **Οὐριάθης** μὲν ἠρέθισεν ἐς ἀπόστασιν, Καϊκίλιος δ' αὐτοῖς Μέτελλος ἀπὸ Ῥώμης ἐπιπεμφθεὶς μετὰ πλείονος στρατοῦ Ἀρουακοῦς μὲν ἐχειρώσατο, σὺν ἐκπλήξει καὶ τάχει θερίζουσιν ἐπιπίπτων, Τερμεντία δ' αὐτῷ καὶ Νομαντία ἐτι ἔλειπον. ἦν δ' ἡ Νομαντία ποταμοῖς δύο καὶ φάραγξιν ἀπόκρημος, ὑλαί τε αὐτῇ πυκναὶ περιέκειντο, καὶ μία κάθοδος ἦν ἐς τὸ πεδίον, ἢ τάφρων ἐπεπλήρωτο καὶ στήλων. αὐτοὶ δ' ἦσαν ἀριστοὶ μὲν ἱππεῖς τε καὶ πεζοὶ, πάντες δ' ἅμφί τοὺς ὀκτακισχιλίους. καὶ τοσοῦτε δόντες ὁμῶς ὑπ' ἀρετῆς ἐς μέγα ἦν ὠγλήσαν τὰ Ῥωμαίων. Μέτελλος μὲν δὲ μετὰ χειμῶνα τὴν στρατιάν Κοῖντῷ Πομπηίῳ [Ἀῦλῳ] διαδόγῳ τῆς στρατηγίας οἱ γενομένῳ παρέδωκε, τρισμύριους πεζοῦς καὶ δισχιλίους ἱππέας ἀριστα γεγυμνασμένους, ὁ δὲ Πομπήμιος τῇ Νομαντίᾳ παραστρατοπεδεύων ὄχετό ποι, καὶ ἱππέας αὐτοῦ μεταθέοντας αὐτόν οἱ Νομαντινοὶ καταβάντες ἔκτειναν. ἐπανελθὼν οὖν παρέτασεν ἐς τὸ πεδίον, καὶ οἱ Νομαντινοὶ καταβάντες ὑπεχώρουν κατ' ὀλίγον οἶα φεύγοντες, μέχρι ταῖς στήλαις καὶ φάραγξιν ὁ Πομπήμιος ...

(Appian, Wars in Spain, chapter 13, section 76 (tufts.edu))

APPIAN, Roman History 6. The Wars in Spain | [Loeb Classical Library](#) (loebclassics.com)

Asesinos: Ariano emplea Αὔδα, Διτάλκων y Μίνουρος; Diodoro: Αὔδα.

VII. MOMMSEN

Die Chronologie des **Viriathischen** Krieges ist wenig gesichert. Es steht fest, daß **Viriathus'** Auftreten von dem Kampf mit Vetilius datiert (Appian *Hisp.* 61; Liv. 52; Oros. 5, 4) und daß er 615 [139] umkam (Diodor Vat. p. 110 u.a.m.); **die Dauer seines Regiments wird auf 8 (Appian *Hisp.* 63), 10 (Justin 44, 2), 11 (Diodor p. 597), 15 (Liv. 54; Eutrop. 4, 16; Oros. 5, 4; Flor. 1, 33) und 20 Jahre (Vellei. 2, 90) berechnet.** Der erste Ansatz hat deswegen einige Wahrscheinlichkeit, weil **Viriathus'** Auftreten sowohl bei Diodor (p. 591; Vat. p. 107. 108) wie auch bei Orosius (5, 4) an die Zerstörung von Korinth angeknüpft wird. [*Theodor Mommsen: Römische Geschichte: Viertes Buch. Die Revolution. Geschichte des Altertums, S. 5869 (vgl. Mommsen-RG Bd. 2, S. 0) <http://www.digitale-bibliothek.de/band55.htm>]*